

The Organized Farmer

Vol. XVIII

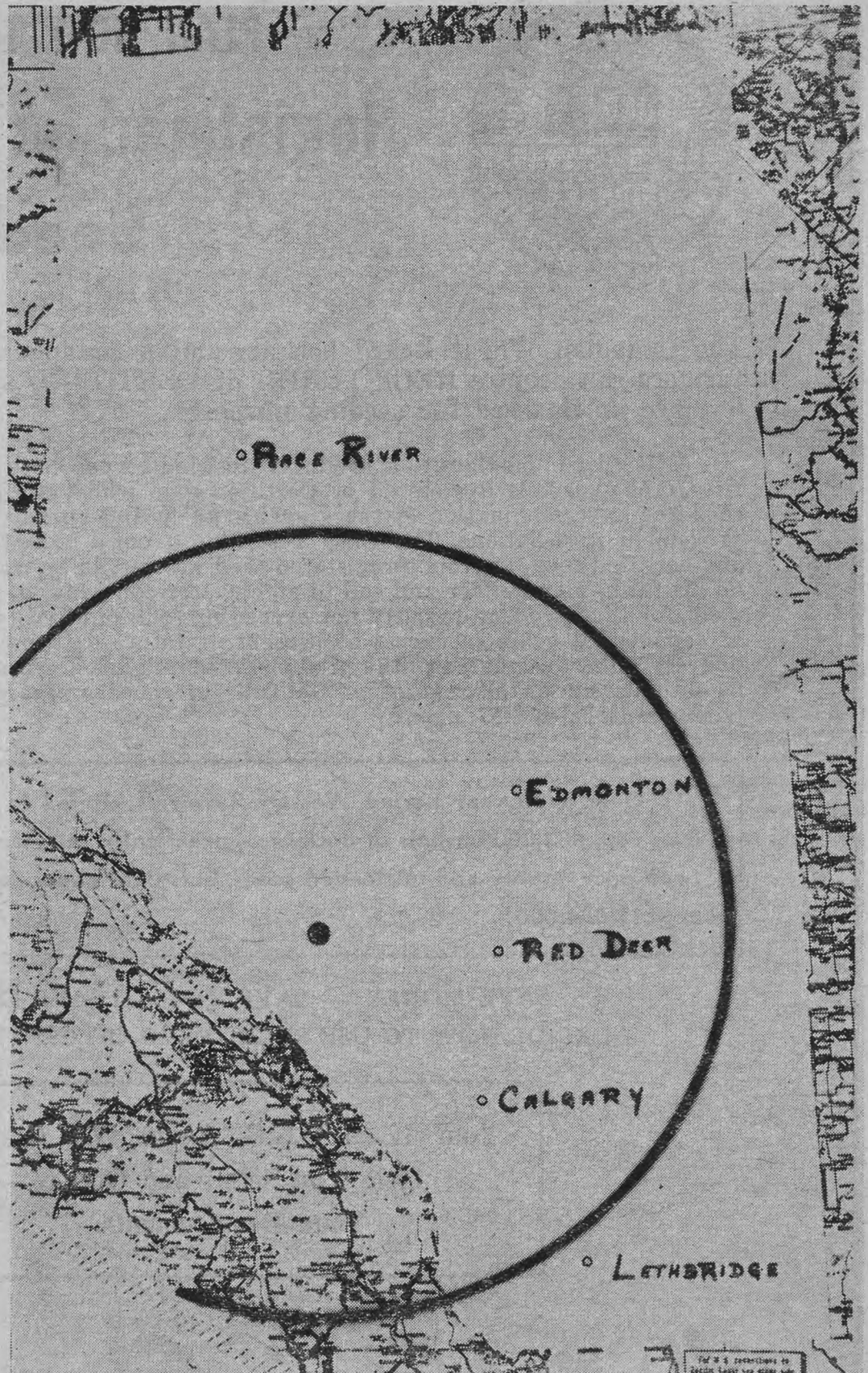
February, 1959

No. 2



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Map of Alberta Showing Location of
F.U.A. Jr. Camp.

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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

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ED NELSON

President's Report

Well, I have my feet under the desk and the next thing is to get the chair accustomed to the change in shape. With all the expressions of co-operation and good wishes from all you people, as well as all the people we work with, I will have no one but myself to blame if I am not man enough for the job.

This month has been a very busy one here in the office. Memberships are still coming in and the staff is very busy compiling receipts and requisition forms. I don't think I would be overly optimistic to hope that if people out in the locals keep up the good work, at least till spring work,

that we can end the year with the largest membership in the history of Alberta Farm Organization. I can assure all the old friends and all the new members, that we, here in head office, will do all we can to further the aims and ambitions of our organization.

Our first official business this year was our annual brief to the Provincial Cabinet. A report of this will appear in this issue. Another matter of considerable importance has come up. As you know, the Co-op Fire and Casualty Co. is going to administer our Auto Insurance Pool. Since they will require larger premises it was felt that if at all possible they should be as near as possible to our office. They are now in a position to offer us a five year lease for office space if we can provide same.

Our main consideration at this time is our needs. While we do not require this space at present, our organization is continually growing and will require space before too long. It was felt, therefore that here was a means of providing for our ultimate needs and facilitate our present insurance program. The board subsequently decided to proceed with the building of another floor on our office.

The other matters dealt with by the board were the Junior Camp, and planning procedures for the Delegation to Ottawa. These will have been reported on in detail by the time you read this. At the present time we are in the middle of the A.F.A. convention and will be making plans for our delegates to go to Saskatoon for the annual meeting of the C.F.A.

Again I want to remind you to please make good use of your local meetings. They are important. If there is any information you specifically require, please enquire about it. If you wish to plan meetings and would like assistance with that, I feel that we may be able to help. Both the staff and I are interested in your affairs.

BAD OFFICIALS are elected by GOOD CITIZENS who didn't vote.

—G. J. Nathan

EDITORIAL . . .

Taking Stock

by Clare Anderson

In January business people take stock. What is your capital investment and what return have you earned on your invested capital? How much are you worth per month in wages?

These questions are not nearly as hard to arrive at as many of us think. Let's appoint a committee to investigate.

District Agriculturists are willing to help and are offering excellent courses in farm bookkeeping and farm management. Some of them are doing an excellent job. They have some very useful guides as to the amount of investment and number of projects that are profitable.

After taking this course I came to the conclusion that it is easy to confuse Bigness with Efficiency. Certainly there are many farms that are too small or need more capital to farm better or have too much capital tied up in expensive machinery.

There are also a great many farms that appear prosperous because of a large capital investment. How profitable are some of these after 5% is allowed on invested capital plus depreciation on machinery? Can we afford not to know?

Why not ask your D.A. to help you start a farm management group in your local?

EDITORIAL . . .

Location of Camp

by Dean Lien

On the cover of the The Organized Farmer you will see a picture of the Province of Alberta with some of the larger centres pin pointed. You will also see the location of the Junior Camp Project. And, from camp point a 200 mile radius has been drawn; and from this you can see how centrally the camp is situated. To find a more central location is practically impossible especially when you consider cost of land and type of surroundings.

EDITORIAL . . .

F.U.A. Activities

by Dean Lien

Many varied and diversified activities are coming to the fore, in the next few months of the F.U.A. Such things as the delegation to Ottawa for deficiency payments, vertical integration and its effect, control, etc., and last but not least the Jr. F.U.A. Camp.

These are the items we are all very concerned with, and we will deal with them carefully in an intelligent, progressive manner.

The Delegation to Ottawa, or March on Ottawa, as some sources have labelled it, will highlight the spring's activities. The annual convention outlined the plan that we should follow and the central board is carrying out these plans by already choosing the delegates at the provincial level. The delegates from the various locals and districts will be the responsibility of these locals and districts. The petition will be sent out before you get this edition of The Organized Farmer and along with these petitions will be a suggested plan of action of how to deal with the matter.

The topic of vertical integration is much discussed these days and we are constantly hearing of how it works and how it is coming into our province. We should not say it is coming as it is already here, maybe not too extensive, however, it is here and what are we going to do to insure the farmer with a certain area of control?

This aspect has not been pursued to the point where we have many good suggested plans to follow.

The Jr. F.U.A. Camp is going ahead with its plans and we hope that all F.U.A. members will consider what it can do for the farming people of the province. We have to use foresight in looking at the project with a view to how beneficial it will be to the farming population of this province.

We all realize that there will always be farm organizations in this province and how will they function depends upon the understanding of all agricultural organ-

F.U.A. Presentation to Provincial Cabinet

This is a report on the submission to the Provincial Cabinet by the F.U.A. Your executive met with the cabinet on January 6th. Members of the cabinet present were Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Hon. A. R. Patrick, Dr. Ross, Hon. E. W. Hinman, Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Hon. J. Hartley, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Hon. N. A. Willmore, Hon. Gordon Taylor, Hon. R. Reiersen and Hon. Fred Colborne.

The cabinet was commended on some decisions made this past year, such as the use of purple gasoline in farm trucks, the amendment to the Municipal Act making it possible to collect memberships with taxes, the re-establishment of the Municipal Finance Corporation and the suspension of payment of oil dividends, in favor of building homes for the aged, etc.

Livestock Policy

The cabinet said they were concerned by the health factor in livestock. In regard to our request that the provincial government establish a policy making it necessary to have all registered bulls tested before they can be offered for sale, they stated they were starting a performance test for cattle. They are giving study to a subsidy being paid to veterinarians in outlying areas. Increased grants to municipalities have been made for the cost of vaccination of heifer calves for Bangs disease.

In regard to our request to allot some of the horned cattle fund to establish more veterinary laboratories in Alberta, Mr. Halmrast stated that the cost of another laboratory would be considerable. At sometime in the future, as the cattle industry grows, plans should be considered.

The F.U.A. recommended that the University of Alberta initiate a cattle breeding program to provide information to farmers on cross breeding. The cabinet stated that the University was anxious to start such a program, but the cost would be very considerable.

Farm Credit Policy

The F.U.A. recommended amendments and development in agricultural policies of this nation.

Through the camp project we can provide a centre where many of these things can be taken care of. We cannot be satisfied with looking after today only but must also be looking toward the future.

ments to the Farm Credit Purchase Act. Changes will be made in the act at the coming session, which the cabinet feels will improve it. There are 51 boards established now and 114 loans have been approved.

Municipal Finance

Fifteen recommendations were made by the delegation: One was that special industrial taxes should be collected by the government and allocated to rural municipal units throughout the province. The cabinet has discussed this. A committee comprised of rural, urban and government is looking into this matter. It was urged that the government devise means to obtaining more revenue from natural resources, so as to be able to reduce taxes on farm land. They stated that the natural resources were lands, forestry, coal, oil and gas. Forestry would not stand higher taxes; the coal industry is going down hill; the sale of oil and gas is down as there are not markets available, thus higher revenue cannot be obtained from the natural resources at the present time. The government has no intention of taxing farm buildings. There is no provincial money going into reserves now — instead, money is being drawn from reserves for current operating costs.

Surface Rights

We informed the cabinet of the formation of our Surface Rights Committee. They thought this was a good arrangement, to have the surface rights as a committee of the F.U.A. and stated they would co-operate with them in any way possible.

Safety Responsibility Laws And Insurance

The Minister of Highways said they appreciated all the work done by Mrs. Taylor in regard to highway safety. In regard to the demerit system on drivers' licenses, they felt that the card system they have now will work very well. The cabinet stated that on an impaired driving charge, first offence, the driver always loses his license for 6 months. There is no alternative to this. We recommended that a fund be set up into which a levy of \$1.00 be paid by all securing license plates — those without pink slips pay a larger contribution, such as \$10.00. This has been discussed by the cabinet. We further suggested that this fund in effect become a \$20,000 inclusive liability and property damage coverage for any one

accident. The government felt this would be impractical because of cost.

In regard to insurance for aged drivers, it was stated that any aged driver having a driver's license can get insurance under the assigned risk.

They are considering white crosses at the scenes of fatal accidents.

Electric Power

We re-stated our policy on electric power and also requested the government set up a Royal Commission to investigate the whole power situation. A further presentation on this will be made with other organizations at a later date.

Game Policy

Mr. Willmore said he would like to meet with our Game committee soon, to discuss game policy. Amendments to the game act will be introduced this year.

Other Resolutions Discussed

THAT the provincial government implement the Blackstock Commission report in regard to teachers' salaries.

Reply: There is merit to this, but much opposition from educational people.

THAT the government enforce the Act that is now on the statutes in regard to the supply of machinery repairs.

Reply: They will watch for this.

THAT we protest the closing of the Fairview School of Agriculture or any other school in the province.

Reply: Other agricultural schools are not full. There are 35 from the Peace River attending the Vermilion school. Their fare is paid to the school at the beginning of the term, home for Christmas, and their fare home at the end of the term. There is no intention to tear down the school at Fairview. It will be used for another type of school at present.

THAT the government publish a book containing agricultural data.

Reply: Such a publication will be ready the end of March.

AS school boards and hospital boards are obliged to pay large sums of money for architectural services, we request the provincial government to give careful consideration to the matter of architectural services with a view towards providing such services at reasonable cost.

F.W.U.A. President Reports

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

The busy, happy holiday season, like all good things must come to an end, and I am sure that each one of you, along with myself, enjoyed the time with our families and friends.

One of the first duties I had to fulfill after the convention was to go to Winnipeg December 15th to attend the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, which met for two days.

One of the important decisions to make was in regard to the march on Ottawa spearheaded by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Saskatchewan people are working hard for this. A petition is being circulated among all interested people, if they agree with the idea behind the petition, they sign it and put in 25 cents to build up a fund to send the representatives to Ottawa. Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario will participate. We agreed also to keep the Ottawa office open during the coming session of parliament and left the appointing of some one to the office for the executive to do. The executive is composed of Alf Gleaves, president; Ed Nelson, vice-president, and two executive members Rudy Usick of Manitoba, and Gordon Hill of Ontario.

I had a very good talk with Mrs. Mary McIntosh, president of the Manitoba Farm Women, and Mrs. Beatrice Trew,

Reply: The cabinet is opposed to having to pay for the same set of plans for each school built. You can't get architects to supervise construction if plans are drawn by a central service. They suggest we send a copy of our resolution to the Architectural Society.

THAT the government enact comprehensive air pollution legislation as soon as possible.

Reply: The Department of Health is attempting to make assessment of gas and oil areas to see how bad pollution is. Any specific case they requested be brought to their attention. Some odors are annoying but not injurious to health.

THAT regulations with regard to oil leases be changed so that royalties on them be auctioned to the highest bidder.

Reply: The cabinet replied that they had tried this, but it did not work out well. When the individual bid a high royalty percentage, he could pay it when the well was producing but as production dropped off, could not pay it unless the well was run at a loss.

president of the Saskatchewan Farm Women. We are thinking about ways and means of extended organization for our rural women. We were sorry that the president of the Ontario Farm Women could not have been with us.

I have been looking into a "Home-maker Service" to be held in conjunction with health units. This service would have a list of women who would be able to take charge of a household if the mother was ill or in hospital, or if the mother died, to help out for short periods of time, and would only go on a doctor's recommendation. However, this is only in the planning stage and I'll have more to tell you later.

Just one more thing I want to tell you — did you know that our provincial government has a file for every licensed automobile driver in Alberta? A complete record is being kept of all infractions of driving as well as parking fines, accidents, etc., in an effort to find the accident prone drivers. In short, a merit driving system for Alberta. When points build up too high drivers will have to take tests and have talks with qualified persons. If driving habits do not change after this there is a possibility of losing their driver's license. We have asked for this so I hope we co-operate to make the plan successful.

Many, many thanks for all the lovely cards and letters of good wishes.

Thanks to the past officers for the good work done and may the New Year bring each one health, happiness and success.

IT CAN BE DONE

A very interesting and enlightening F.U.A. meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Ditner, Dec. 29th, to re-organize the Lutz Grove F.U.A. Local.

This local has been lying dormant for the past two years, with an average of only three or four members. This fall they have a membership of ninety and expect to make it a hundred.

(Yes, the farmers can organize).

The officers elected for the year are:

President — Allan Ditner; vice — president — Mr. Blake; secretary — Mrs. T. Tkach. Directors: Messrs. Reihl, Colmen, Tkach, John and Mrs. Reihl, Mrs. Meyers.

After a lively discussion and question period the meeting was adjourned and a delicious lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. A. Ditner, while all were entertained with an accordion solo and songs by one of the Junior members.

SURFACE RIGHTS . . .

As was pointed out in the last issue of the Organized Farmer a Surface Rights Committee has been appointed by the F.U.A., and it was their purpose to include in each edition of the Organized Farmer information pertaining to surface rights. In these columns we will attempt to bring to your view a picture of individual cases which have been taken up with regard to surface rights, and settlements obtained from different corporations, or from the Provincial Government.

The case today has to do with an expropriation of land for the use of a highway in central Alberta, which was going to completely destroy a well organized farmyard, which had been built up to a place of beauty through many years' of hard work and planning. The first offer that was made to the man in question took place in 1955 and was an offer of approximately \$2,600., which was rejected. However, later the farmer received a registered offer to the amount of \$3,000., but due to the efforts of the farmer and other individuals this man eventually ended up with a settlement from the government of \$5,051.60 for damage and inconvenience caused.

This is how they went about increasing the compensation paid for this land. They first of all prepared a form on which was drawn a detailed picture of the property, showing the lawns, trees, hedges, garden spot, and labelling each individual part of

the drawing. In this farmstead the person had Russian poplar, Maple, 84' of trimmed caragana, 186' untrimmed caragana, evergreens — 13 large ones, 3 small evergreens, one small Japanese lilac, one honeysuckle, 59 maples, 2 apple trees, a lawn which was comprised of 1350 sq. feet, also a garden of 1768 feet. At the bottom of the form which he completed was the following declaration. "The above listed trees are to be found on the above described piece of land." This was dated and signed by the property owner, then the following statement "I declare the above statement to be true and the above count accurate, and can verify same by my own count," dated and signed by two witnesses and signed before a notary public. This form then was sent to the Department, accompanied by the following statement:

(See Table Below)

This is just one of the many cases that have been brought to our attention and proves the effectiveness of arbitration in establishing the fair and equitable value of the property you have. The surface rights committee, with Mr. Dan. G. Whitney, of Lacombe, as chairman, or this office (central F.U.A. office) will be more than glad to assist any farmer or member of the F.U.A. who is in need of help with regard to obtaining a just price for land due to expropriation procedures.

Trees — Russian Poplar 162 @ \$10.18	\$1650.00
Maples 59 @ \$11.60	684.00
Evergreens 13 @ \$32.70	425.00
Caragana 84' trimmed —	
186' tall @ \$1.03	279.00
Japanese lilac 1 @	
Apple trees 2 @	
Honey Suckle 1 @ \$10.00	10.00
Lawn — 1353 square feet @ 24c	322.00
Garden—1768 square feet @ 13c	234.00
General Disturbance	966.00
Land .54 acres	250.00
Land 1.71 acres	\$102.60
Damage	129.00
	<hr/>
	231.00

COMPENSATION IN EXPROPRIATION CASES

by A. M. Brownlee

In recent years development of this Province has been such that it becomes necessary to expropriate farm lands for utilities such as power lines, gas and oil pipe lines, as well as provincial and municipal roads. In all cases, the corporation, whether commercial or municipal is vested with statutory authority to take the necessary lands either by agreement or by expropriation. It is, of course, more satisfactory both to the corporation and the land owner to negotiate an agreement so as to avoid the trouble and expense of arbitration proceedings in regard to the compensation to be paid to the land owner. Whichever method of land acquisition is used, the land owner must be properly and adequately compensated. It is doubtful whether the principles which are applied in determining compensation are generally known to land owners, and it is therefore the purpose of this article to outline these principles in a general way. For this purpose we will confine ourselves to the principles which apply when the acquisitions of land is for the purposes of the construction of municipal roads.

Under The Municipal District Act the amount of compensation to be paid for expropriated land is to be determined in the following manner:

- The value of the land taken and of all improvements to it is first calculated.
- The damage to the remaining land is next computed together with the original cost of extra fencing made necessary by the expropriation.
- From the total of the above amounts it is then necessary to deduct the amount by which the remaining land has been increased in value as a result of the construction of the municipal road.

Dealing first with the land actually taken, the rule is that the owner is entitled to have the market value of the land based upon the most advantageous use to which the property is adapted or could reasonably be applied. Nothing is allowable on merely sentimental or aesthetic grounds or any other ground which does not affect value. The term "market value" has been variously defined, but for our purposes may be described as "the value that a vendor not compelled to sell, selling under pressure, but desirous of selling, is to get from a purchaser not bound to buy, but willing to buy". This

(Continued on page 11)



In the picture from left to right are: Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Craddock, and Ray Johnson sub-director for the district representing F.U.A.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR OLD TIMERS

On Wednesday, November 12, a farewell party was held in the Picardville hall for Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Craddock. This social evening was sponsored jointly by the F.U.A., the Rural Neutral Telephone Co., and the community.

Some 150 friends and neighbours gathered for this occasion. The evening was spent playing cards, followed by lunch and presentations made by Mr. Ray Johnson, president of the local F.U.A., Mr. R. B. Burns, president of R.N. Telephone Co., and Mr. McLaughlin, on behalf of the community.

The only money that goes as far as it used to 20 years ago is the dime that rolls under the sofa.

On behalf of our Members and Executive
we take great pleasure in presenting to

V. O. Craddock

a life membership as

Honorary President

of our local in recognition of his long and
faithful services in the interest of farm people.



PICARDVILLE F.U.A.
Local No. 528

Ray Johnson
President

Chris Rosenbale
Secretary

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Detailed descriptive literature is being mailed shortly to members of U.F.A. Co-op locals. If you don't receive yours, write to either of the addresses listed below requesting copies.

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IMPRESSIONS OF F.U.A. CONVENTION

by Chris Meyer

I recall quite vividly some of the highlights from the U.F.A. Convention in Calgary in 1916, when H. W. Wood was first elected president, and when I undertook to go to Edmonton as a delegate from our local I was curious to find out if the same atmosphere still filled a farmers' convention in 1958, after a span of 42 years.

I found this to be mostly so. Even though the leaders' faces were all new

to me their personalities still reflected the same devotion to service for their fellow farmers and their fellow Canadians as their predecessors, composed of such men as the great Henry Wise Wood, Rice Sheppard, W. D. Trego and S. S. Dunham—the farmer-lawyer from Lethbridge, and many others.

The shadow of war was hanging over the 1916 convention, but even in that respect the atmosphere was only slightly different in 1958. With the dangers

connected with the cold war the world outlook is hardly less gloomy now and the present conditions were, to some extent, reflected in the deliberations of the delegates and the leaders at the convention.

The F.U.A. is suffering a great loss in the retirement as president of A. W. Platt, after giving such wholehearted and able service to the organization for the last three years. The ovation given him and his wife when the new president unveiled an oil painting from, and on behalf of, the F.U.A. was both spontaneous and heart-warming; to me it was one of the highlights of the convention. There is something uplifting in a large gathering forgetting themselves in tribute to unselfish devotion to public service.

The new president, Mr. Edward Nelson, gives a very nice impression as to ability and dedication to service and he seems to be the sort of person that is likely to grow in stature with the job he has undertaken.

The vice-president, Mr. Clare Anderson, and the members of the executive—composed of the "old war horse" Mr. Henry Young; Mr. A. B. Wood and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, are all very able people who have proved their worth to the organization in previous years. Mr. Young, it seems to me, deserves special mention as to past service. For many years he has been in the forefront fighting the farmers' battles. He has served for five years as president and has long been a familiar figure at farmers' conventions. It is nice to know he is still on the executive where his great experience can be of real value.

Altogether, I came home with the feeling that the F.U.A. is still in good hands for the coming year, as far as leadership is concerned. The weakness is still in the apathy of the farmers at home; there are too many who dislike to battle with the problems facing agriculture and society in general, and prefer to "let George do it". The trouble is that George needs the intelligent support of his fellow citizens in grappling with our tremendous problems of the future.

The convention was treated to an address by a very great woman of International stature, in the person of Dr. Hitschmanova, executive director of the Unitarian Service Committee. She gave us a graphic picture of the terrible conditions brought about in Korea and in the near East through war. It makes one wonder if humans will ever overcome their foolish prejudices and excessive national consciousness, and learn that the fellow across the border is a human being very similar to ourselves. Those present at the convention responded



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Royal George Hotel EDMONTON

splendidly to Dr. Hitschmanova's indirect appeal for help, by taking up a collection towards Korean war sufferers. I understand the sum of \$600 was contributed. The Doctor warmly thanked the convention for its generous response, but of course large contributions on a world wide scale are continually needed to grapple with such a tremendous problem.

The F.W.U.A. is also suffering a severe loss in that the past president, Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, is discontinuing her active work in the Farmers' Union. She has been appointed to the CBC board of directors and will no doubt fill her new position to the credit of herself and the CBC. She is a very able woman. Her place as president of the women's section is taken by the former vice-president, Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, who has a long record of service on the board.

Altogether it was an uplifting experience to attend a farmers' convention after so many years. One meets with so much genuine friendliness from fellow delegates and officials. There seems to be no "side" to any one, and one is left with the feeling that many able and sincere men and women are wrestling with the farmers' and, yes, the nation's problems. This should help some to interest the people at home in what the F.U.A. is doing, when the delegates have an opportunity of telling the home folks of their impressions of what took place.

The Junior president, Mr. Dean Lien, is a bright young man who showed a considerable grasp of our problems in his annual address. We did not see much of the vice-president, Alex McCalla, as he was writing his exams at the university during the convention.

Mr. Platt gave the delegates some food for thought in stating that too many of our bright young men in the junior section are lost to the F.U.A.

when they reach maturity, by finding better opportunities in other fields of work.

The Juniors are at present working on a big problem of how to finance the building and developing of a camp west

of Nordegg, for the training of our youth in leadership, etc. and, incidentally, as a summer resort for senior members who feel the need of a holiday in a scenic beauty spot. We will no doubt hear more of this in the near future.

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 Bashshaw — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent
 BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.
 BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk
 BONNYVILLE — Karl Nordstrom
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent
 BOW ISLAND — Wayne Anderson
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent
 BRETON — Hans Hanson
 BROOKS — Victor Rose
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 BYEMOOR — Ivor Sjostrom—A.W.P. Agent.
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka
 CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas W. Silk
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier
 CASTOR — Eric Sharp—A.W.P. Agent.
 COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent
 CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—A.W.P. Agent
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent
 CONSORT — Clare Redel
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager
 CZAR — Ralph Bransen—A.W.P. Agent.
 DAPP — Tom Foster
 DAYS LAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent
 DELBURNE — Mervin Paulson—A.W.P. Agent.
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones
 DERWENT — John Karpchuk.
 DONALDA — A. M. Vikse
 DOWLING — Luther Gilbert—A.W.P. Agent.
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent
 DIDSBURY — Ace Esler—A.W.P. Agent.
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey—A.W.P. Agent
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.
 ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent.
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.
 FALUN — Bob Ewart.
 FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.
 FORESTBURG — J. M. Forster.
 FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent
 GRANUM — L. A. Munro—A.W.P. Agent.
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEATH — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEINSBURG — E. A. Lowe—U.G.G. Agent.
 HEISLER — Francis Fankhanel—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEMARUKA — Irvine Miller—A.W.P. Agent.
 HESKETH — Roy McDermand—A.W.P. Agent.
 HILDA — Fred Ziegler—A.W.P. Agent.
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.
 INLAND — H. A. Williams—A.W.P. Agent.
 INNISFREE — Geo. Thoreson—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent
 INNISFAIL — George Eliuk—Co-op Oil
 KITSOTY — Ted Sheppard.

LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.
 LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent
 LESLIEVILLE — Alfred DeMan—A.W.P. Agent.
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.
 MILO — Geo. Thurlow — A.W.P. Aegnt
 MORRIN — Herman Batke—A.W.P. Agent
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil
 NEW BRIDGEN — Nelson Holmes—A.W.P. Agent.
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.
 NOBLEFORD — Hugh Thomson—A.W.P. Agent.
 OBERLIN — Bob Linklater—A.W.P. Agent.
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.
 OYEN — Oyen Co-op Store
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent
 PIBROCH — Walter Regehr—A.W.P. Agent.
 PICARDVILLE — Ulric Landry—A.W.P. Agent.
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent
 ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad
 ROCKYFORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.
 RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.
 STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.
 STETTTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.
 TEES — Alfred James—A.W.P. Agent.
 THORHILD CO-OP — Thorhild Co-op
 THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.
 THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.
 TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil
 VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Wasketnau Co-op
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent
 WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.
 YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.
 PEACE RIVER —
 BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.
 BEAVERLODGE — A. D. McCue
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.

(Continued on page 22)

A JUNIOR AT THE CONVENTION

by Delores Gardner

To those of us serving our first year on the Junior F.U.A., the week of December 8-12, 1958 is one not soon to be forgotten. From our board meeting Sunday evening to the closing of our booth Friday afternoon every moment was filled with work, play, or talk. Work — carrying out our duties as ushers and as officials; Play — whenever there was a free second; and talk — to delegates, to senior officials and to one another, one result of which was the growth of a board that is a concrete unit rather than a group of somewhat reticent young people.

Throughout the convention we Juniors had but one thought in mind, Gold Eye Lake Camp Project. Our ideas were very warmly received by all who learned of it. Our enthusiasm grew as did our determination to make this project, the biggest ever attempted by the Juniors, a glowing success.

I felt that we Juniors were treated royally by all the senior members, officials and delegates, and it was a real privilege to be a member of the panel on "The Evaluation of Family Labor on the Farm", also to be given the opportunity of saying a few words to the main convention body.

The guest speakers were all thoroughly enjoyable and each left us with a few more morsels of food for thought, to say nothing of the debates on resolutions — who dares to say farmers have not and need not have much intelligence? Just let him eavesdrop on a convention session and his opinions must change!

EXPROPRIATION CASES . . .

(Continued from page 6)

rule may be modified by the exception that in the absence of a market value, the intrinsic value or value to the owner is the proper measurer of compensation. In other words, it would not merely be the market value on a sale, but the actual value of the property to the land owner which would be allowed.

Having determined the value of the land taken, the next consideration is the damage to the remaining land. This type of damage is sometimes referred to as "injurious affection"; in other words, the remaining property may be depreciated in value and can therefore

be said to have been injuriously affected. A good illustration of this type of damage can be found in cases where a road is built in such a location so that it divides the remaining portions of the owners' land with the result that these remaining portions become more difficult to use as a farming unit, and the land owner may have to arrange some means for crossing the road with his live stock and farm machinery in the course of carrying on his farming business. It should also be kept in mind that when farm lands are severed in this manner they may be very difficult to sell and in fact only be saleable at a reduced value. It is understandable that under these circumstances a farmer who may be about ready to sell his land and retire may suffer damages by severance which will require considerable compensation.

Finally, consideration must be given to the amount by which the remaining property has been increased in value as a result of the construction of the municipal road. In this connection regard must be had to the particular and special benefits received by the land owner in question over and above the general public benefit because the land owner is entitled to his share in that general public benefit. The only deduction which can be made from the amount of compensation calculated in the above manner is the amount of the particular and special benefits to the land owner. It would seem that these special benefits might be either greater accessibility to his land by the construction of an all-weather road, or the enhancement of the value of his land from the standpoint of saleability as a result of the improvement in the type of road serving the land.

One other point should be kept in mind in determining the actual market value of expropriated land. It is a generally accepted principle in compensation cases that no farmer would sell a relatively small portion of his land for the same price per acre at which he would sell the whole parcel of land. It follows from this that if five to 10 acres from a quarter section are expropriated, the fair market value per acre should be somewhat higher than the value which would be set in the event of the sale of the whole quarter section.

There are many Court decisions on such questions as the amount of compensation for trees and shelter belts, removal of buildings and so on. No two cases are exactly alike and it is therefore recommended that any farmer being subjected to expropriation should seek separate advice having regard to the facts of his particular case.

Are You Listening to The Voice of Agriculture?

(Your F.U.A. Broadcasts)
over

CJDV Drumheller	7:15 a.m.
CKSA Lloydminster	6:15 a.m.
CKDC Dawson Creek	7:25 a.m.
CKYL Peace River	7:00 a.m.
CFGP Grande Prairie	1:10 p.m.
CFCW Camrose	6:55 p.m.
CHFA Edmonton (French)	12:53 p.m.
SHIPPING WHEAT VIA THE HUDSON'S BAY	

"Shipping costs from Churchill to Liverpool are just under 20c per bushel; from Fort William to Liverpool costs just over 37c—a difference of over 17c. At present the farmer gets 11c more per bushel for wheat shipped from Churchill, and the buyer gets it over 6c cheaper."—From the January 22 broadcast.

These are your programs. Listen to them. Let us—and your radio stations, know what you think of them.

Your commentator—Bill Harper.

CO-OP LIFE INSURANCE GROWS

About mid-way in December it was announced by Co-op Life Insurance officers that insurance in force increased over 37% in 1958 and now exceeds \$120 millions. In a special fall campaign Co-op Life representatives wrote a record of almost \$3 millions of new coverage in November.

In this campaign the Alberta sales force led the rest of Canada with over \$700,000 of insurance written, followed closely by Saskatchewan. The Maritimes came third with over \$400,000 in new insurance.

CO-OP ABATTOIR IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1959

Aided and encouraged by the Government of Nova Scotia, which offered to provide \$1,200,000 towards its construction, providing the farmers themselves contributed \$400,000, the proposed farmer-owned abattoir moved a step nearer completion, following a very successful drive for funds last Spring.

Plans for the abattoir have been prepared and approved; tenders for construction have been called; and it is expected that this abattoir, which will be located on the shores of Bedford Basin, will be in operation early in the Fall of 1959.

—from the year-end review
Nova Scotia Farm News

ARE YOU A BUILDER?

A BUILDER OF THE GOLD EYE LAKE CAMP

**YOU CAN BUILD THE BUILDINGS AND HELP CONSTRUCT THE CAMP
AS WELL AS BUILD A DEVELOPING GROUND FOR LEADERSHIP,
RESPONSIBILITY, CITIZENSHIP, CO-OPERATION, INITIATIVE
AND CHARACTER.**

YOU CAN BE A PART OF THIS PROJECT

Examples of camps in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Montana prove that one of the best ways to develop strong and responsible leadership is through camps.

Last year in the United States 15,000 farm young people attended farm union sponsored camps. Certainly, it is time that we took a step forward in developing citizenship.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO!

AIM: to provide educational, recreational and leadership training ground for the Farm People of Alberta.

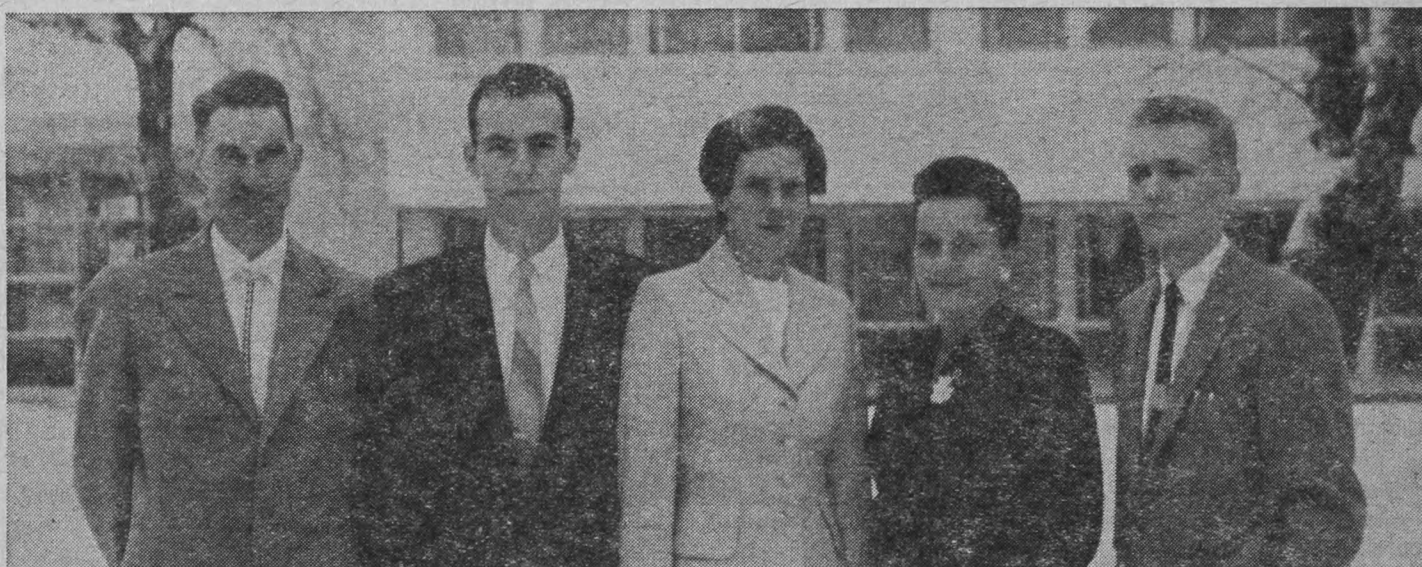
PURPOSES: To provide —

1. Area for citizenship education.
2. Leadership training facilities.
3. Safety Education.
4. Extension and education courses.
5. Recreational facilities in integrated well overall program.
6. Fellowship and friendship of camp life.
7. A place for the Jr. F.U.A. to carry on its education program.

WHAT CAN LOCALS DO? — sponsor functions for fund raising and supply volunteers, labour for building while enjoying a mountain holiday.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? — support the drive in every way possible.

WHO WILL BENEFIT? — EVERYONE.



George Loree, Alex McCalla, Mrs. Molen, Mrs. Gibeau, Dean Lien. A. W. Platt, Tom Nisbit not present.

CAMP FUND CAMPAIGN CHART

40,000

35,000

30,000

25,000

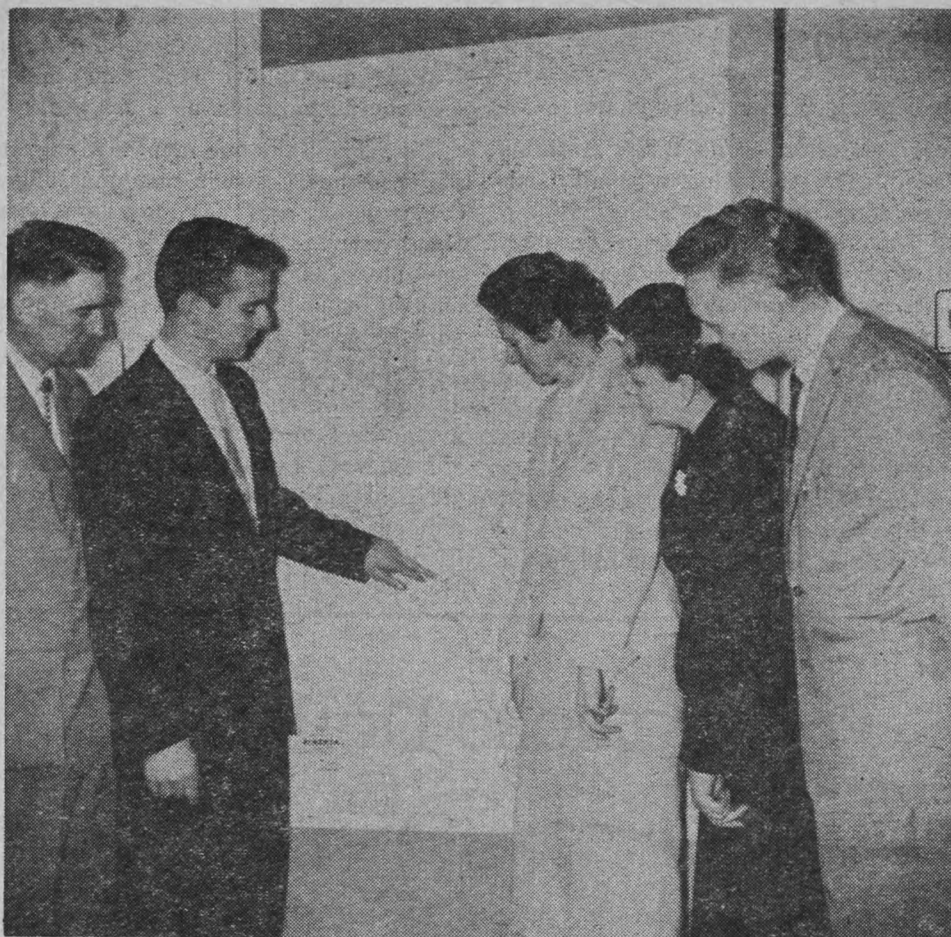
20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0



Camp Committee checking location of the camp. Left to right: Geo. Loree, Alex McCalla, Mrs. Molen, Mrs. Gibeau, and Dean Lien.

Have You Heard?

For the next few months the Jr. F.U.A. Construction Project is going to be heard in every local throughout this province. The story of the camp and slides of the camp will be available to every local in the province through the hard work of your Jr. District Director and other district officials. These people mentioned have the complete story of the camp and also a set of 20 slide pictures which they can show. They will be contacting every local throughout the province asking for the opportunity to speak to your local and likely this could mean an interesting local meeting. The pictures are in the form of a travelogue and you can journey to the camp-site right in your own local.

The success of this project is dependent on all of us as members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. If each and every local gives as much as they can toward financing this project the total sum will seem relatively small.

EXPLANATION OF CAMP FUND CAMPAIGN CHART

In each month of The Organized Farmer we are going to show the funds raised by the type of the chart. In this way you as members will be aware of

the progress being made. Each month the amount collected will be added to the previous amount and will show the total amount collected.

Final Scholarship Awards

The awarding of Scholarships and Bursaries has now been completed advises J. E. Hawker, Supt. of Schools. In the final listing for the 1958-59 term, the following winners have been named:

At the Olds School: Ronald Frederick Everett, Clareholm (Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust); Donald Paul Smith, Olds (Winnipeg Grain Exchange); Stevan Molnar, Brooks (Winnipeg Grain Exchange); Gerald John Schissler, Craigmyle (Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

At the Vermilion School: James William Lawton, Niton (Canadian Legion Provincial Command); Loya Verne Stonehocker, Cherry Grove (Alberta Wheat Pool); John Burlot, Barrhead (Winnipeg Grain Exchange); Robert J. Goebel, Spruce Grove (Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

—Alta. Dept. of Agric. "Farm Notes"

Man's eternal struggle is to keep his earning capacity up to his family's yearning capacity.

Education

Choosing a career today is not easy.

Our forefathers could think in terms of farming or operating a small business, or of getting a little education and doing accounting, teaching or nursing. With somewhat more education, it was possible to be a doctor, an attorney, an engineer or a banker.

But today's youth must have a good education. A degree has become a requisite for a career in many fields. Machines and automation are doing many of the jobs once done by men. And this world of jobs done by machines builds fear in the mind of a

young man or woman seeking a career—fear of the future, fear of machines, fear of our fellow men, fear that we are not as valuable as machines.

Yet, this is the age men have dreamed of. It is the age when machines may do the drudgery and men may have leisure time. It is the age when ideas are needed—ideas as to how this leisure time may be used to make life pleasant and constructive.

Careers today are dependent not only on education and special skills, but upon a standard of values lost in the mechanized world—the values of truth, loyalty, integrity, love and faith. Fear endangers these values, yet, without them, life is barren and ugly.

This is the generation of ideas. Machines work but they do not think. Every young person thinking of a career should think of it within a framework of education to use leisure time—of the values which make life worthwhile and of building peace in the world.

The old challenges still exist!

"There is much space still to explore and conquer,

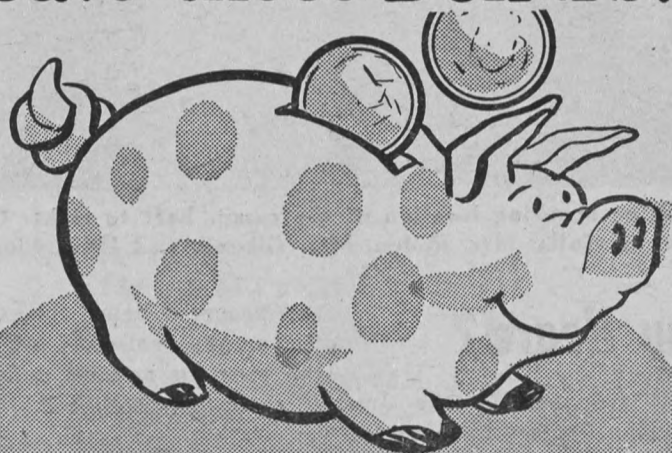
Still must explorers voyage, hardy-hearted—

PEACE is a country yet unknown

And PLENTY has been discovered but is not charted."

—National Union Farmer

Save those Dollars!



Fertilize your
HAY CROPS
with

CO-OP FERTILIZERS

The extra yield from fertilized crops
can carry your livestock through the
winter and save you money.

AT YOUR CO-OP STORE

or

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
Edmonton — Calgary

SAYS CITY IS "OVER-STORED"

It seems that even the food chains can overdo it. Super-Market News in its December 29 issue, reports that the Philadelphia area is becoming "over-stored". A fight for survival seems to be setting in.

"In 1959," the report says "the situation is expected to be even more critical unless counteracted by strong cost-cutting programs." (Comment) This is the beginning!

Sounds a little like farming!

—from "Washington Newsletter"

DRUG COMPANIES ANNOUNCE MERGER

CORNWALL, ONT. (CP)—The merger of Pfizer Corporation of the United States and Kemball Bishop Limited of England, two of the world's largest pharmaceutical firms, was announced here Tuesday.

Pfizer will take over the management of the Kemball Bishop plant here. Hugh Stephens, former manager of the plant, will become director of Canadian operations of the new Kemball Bishop (Canada) Division of Pfizer.

—from Albertan, Jan. 8

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly.

You can hunt it 'til you're dizzy
But it somehow will get by,
'Til the plates are off the presses
It is strange how still it keeps,
It shrinks down in a corner
And it never stirs or peeps.

The typographical error,
Too small for human eyes
'Til the ink is on the paper
Then grows to mountain size.
The remainder of the issue
May be clean as clean can be,
But the typographical error
Is the only thing you see.

Toward A New Farm Program

(Excerpts from the Keyserling Report)

"The new need is to restore moral justice and economic soundness to agriculture. Our farm families," he points out, "now have only about 50% of income parity with other groups. Morally, in a great nation capable of economic justice for all, this is unconscionable."

To do this the president would submit to Congress, at least once a year, a "full prosperity budget" for agriculture. It would set up consumption goals of farm products (based on actual needs with full consumption and full employment); it would favor family farmers on holdings of proper size, help agriculture to full income parity with non-farmers and assist disadvantaged producers to satisfactory employment in non-farm jobs.

While the administration has mismanaged the farm program, poverty among non-farm families has continued wide-spread. American multiple-person families with annual incomes below \$3,000, of which there are about 7,000,000 in all, would have to spend more than \$1,000,000,000 annually to boost their diet to a satisfactory level.

Even ahead of a revised farm program itself, however, Keyserling stresses the importance of vigorously promoting full prosperity for the nation as a whole.

Keyserling figures that somewhere between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the decline in production and employment in the United States over the past 6 years has been due to the farm slump. Production payments, or other forms of farm income supplementation should be used, sometimes in combination with price support and sometimes while letting prices find their own level. In general the idea would be to let farm output, especially of the finished perishables (like meat and dairy products) go on through to consumers.

At present, the American public does not have full access to this abundance while at the same time being taxed to pay ever-rising storage expenses and eventual disposal losses. It is recognized that under the revised plan, some control over production of certain commodities might need to be retained, but the support incentives would be sufficient to obtain necessary compliance.

To curb excessive concentration holdings, Keyserling would limit the size of

OUR READERS TALK IT OVER . . .

The Editor,
Organized Farmer.
Sir:

In these days of the cost-price squeeze people who farm to make a living have a lot of things to make them confused.

We have people advising us to be more efficient and make our efforts produce more. We have more people, and sometimes the same ones, telling us that we produce too much already. Today the word "surplus" is a dirty word and anyone contributing to it is guilty of a crime against the public interest. At the same time it is hard to find anyone who would want to get up an hour earlier to stand in line to get his share of meat at the butcher shop if we had no surplus.

Only the most rugged of individualists would feel comfortable if we had in sight only three months' supply of bread grains beyond the next harvest time. Is it any wonder, in the face of these contradictions, that the farmer is confused?

The editor of the "Alberta Country Life" in his editorial, December 12, entitled "Revenue for Farmers' Union" is doing his bit to add to the confusion. He states that in his belief farmers should not ask the municipal district to collect their union dues, but believes that there is nothing wrong to direct the Wheat Board to collect them. This type of illogical logic has the farmer confused. He states that he does not believe that farmers of Alberta would want collection of dues made compulsory and I take it that he believes it would be wrong.

At the same time he believes that it is right that a taxpayer in this municipality be compelled to pay for a subscription to his paper whether he wants it or not.

If there are any farmers who are not confused with these mental gymnastics they might start a newspaper.

(signed) Angus L. McGillis,
R.R. 1, Morinville, Alta.

farms receiving assistance, or the amount of assistance to any one farm—or both. In 1958, it is estimated that the family-type farms numbered about 41% of all farms and accounted for about 58% of all sales of farm products. The 1964 goal should point toward family type farms accounting for close to two-thirds of all farms and an even larger percentage of total sales.

—Washington Newsletter.

The Editor,
Organized Farmer.
Dear Sir:

I have been looking at the "Brief on Rural Education" which is being presented (or has been presented) to the Cameron Commission. I fail to find in it any objection to the arbitrary and high handed methods which prevail in the Department of Education. There is much said in the brief about the importance of teaching democracy in the schools despite the fact that the Department of Education gives anything but a good demonstration of democracy in its operation of the school system.

Farmers resisted consolidated schools and "Progressive Education" every inch of the way, but the Department persisted in its course regardless. When I complain to the municipal councillor about high taxes he replies that the schools are the principal cause of high taxes and the schools requisition their money. There is nothing the municipal council can do about it. These are the schools which we expect to teach children democracy! Even supposing the changes in the school system have all been for the better, which I do not admit and which the Neatby Commission proved not to be the case, that still does not justify the suppression of essential rights we suffered in the process of getting them. Democracy as much as education is at stake before the Cameron Commission.

There is also in the F.U.A. brief no reference to the apparent racket that is going on in school text books. A text book seems to be no sooner off the press and in the pupil's hands than it has to be replaced by a new edition. There is some discussion in the brief about financial aid for buying text books. One good way to aid the financing of text books is to first require fewer books, or at least fewer changes. The pressure on school children to keep buying more books seems to suggest some one in the Department of Education might be making a good thing out of it. If not I am one of a good many that would be glad to know it. Let's have an investigation.

(signed)—H. H. Phillips,
Sec. Dalemead FUA
Local #1009,
Langdon, Alta.

Modern industry has developed many gadgets for smart people to own that only the very rich people can buy.

OUR READERS ARE VERY MUCH CONCERNED ABOUT INFLATION

In last month's issue we have presented a chart of the money exchange. It is hoped that our readers will take a second look at that table. This table of rates on money exchange has hidden consequences of much concern to all farmers.

In this issue we present two articles to give more light on money events. Since December 1958 money, convertibility, have received much publicity in the daily press. We hope to follow these events.

W.A.M.

OUR BOX SCORE ON INFLATION

HERE'S HOW CANADA'S INFLATION COMPARES WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD . . .

COMPARATIVE INFLATION

Average per cent increase in consumer prices by country

	Can.	U.S.	U.K.	W. Ger.	Jap.	Aust.	N.Z.	Arg.
1953-54	0.6	0.3	1.9	0	6.4	1.2	4.6	3.8
1954-55	0.2	-0.2	4.4	1.9	-1.1	2.4	2.5	12.3
1955-56	1.5	1.5	4.9	2.7	0.5	6.3	3.5	13.4
1956-57	3.1	3.4	3.7	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.2	24.7
Year ended latest '58	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.7	1.5	2.4	31.4
Whole period 1953-58	8.0	8.3	18.6	10.2	8.3	14.7	15.9	120.1

Source: ILO Journal.

by J. K. Edmonds

When it comes to inflation, how does Canada stack up against the rest of the world?

Because of the importance of trade in the Canadian economy, this is a vital question for Canadian business.

(Some of the data on price changes since 1952, is shown in the accompanying table adapted from the International Labour Organization Journal, which gives the figures for Canada and some of her more important trade partners and competitors.)

Over the whole period, Canada, the U.S. and Japan had the smallest rise in the general price level — 8% in Canada, 8.3% in the U.S. and Japan.

German prices rose only slightly more — 10.2% — Australian prices 14.7%, New Zealand 15.9%, the U.K. 18.6%.

Argentina shows the effects of the inflation that has raged through South America, with a rise of 120.1% between 1953 and 1958.

Even more interesting than these

totals are the price movements displayed within the period.

In Canada and the U.S. the peak increase in prices came in 1956-57 (just over 3%) with a tapering off in 1958.

In the U.K., the inflationary peak was 1954-56; this year the price rise has been less than the increase in North American prices—a fact that might help to account for the success of Britain's dollar export drive.

West Germany on the other hand, shows a price increase this year that exceeds the rate in North America and considerably exceeds the rate in the U.K. and Australia. Japan actually shows a drop.

Japan's price level shows only one sharp rise in the period covered: 6.4% in 1953-54.

Argentina's inflation has grown steadily worse from year to year.

All these figures are very general indications of price movements, since individual items vary considerably, and the indexes obscure some important shifts.

But in general, the table suggests:

● That a stable price level is a con-

siderable advantage in promoting trade.

● That once inflation begins increasing beyond the rate of 3% per year it can very quickly get out of hand.

● That, price pressures in the major industrial nations are now more moderate.

There's evidence in the ILO article that Canada's proposal to create a world food bank of buffer stocks might help to control the wide swings in prices that increase economic instability and bedevil world trade.

The article says: "Food supplies are relatively inflexible over short periods.

"A rapid increase in purchasing power, a crop failure, an obstruction to imports or the production of an important surplus may result in a change of food prices which may set off a general price movement."

Damping down such price movements could mean fewer recessions, sounder growth for the western world.

—Reprint — Financial Post

"THE RECENT FREIGHT rate rise . . . is expected to add about \$200 to the price of the average house built during 1959."—Maurice Joubert, president, National House Builders' Association.

The Americas

Development by Inflation

Inflation is widely deplored in Latin America — and widely used by governments as a technique in the hope of speeding economic progress. The theory of development by inflation works out as a five-phase cycle:

PRINTING: To spur productivity in factory and field, governments need money. Some trickles in by way of foreign loans. The bulk of it is simply printed.

SPENDING: Out from state banks goes the crisp, new money to develop public and private enterprises, to finance and support crops.

PRICE RISE: The greater quantity of money in circulation bids up the cost of goods and services. When labor finds

prices shooting up, it grumbles, strikes and often riots, threatening political stability.

WAGE RISE: To regain labor's support, politicians find it imperative to raise wages. Both prices and wages have then reached a new level.

DEVALUATION: The rising cost of goods and labor prices the countries' exports out of foreign markets. Governments must devalue their currencies in relation to the dollar in order to cheapen exports.

Last week Argentina, Brazil and Chile were each caught in one phase or another of the cycle.

In Argentina, prices overtook a general wage increase of 60%, granted by President Arturo Frondizi shortly after he took office in May. With bigger paychecks bidding for the same goods and services, the cost of transportation has gone up 50%, newspapers 70%, a cup of coffee 60%, beer 70%, the movies 50%. Result: Buenos Aires movie operators struck for higher wages, closing theaters, and butchers shut up shop rather than sell price-controlled meat.

Brazil was in the third phase. Buckling under labor pressure, President Juscelino Kubitschek offered Brazilians the merriest Christmas in history — a 60% increase in minimum wages, and a 30% pay boost for the army and government employees, effective immediately. Playing Santa Claus would raise Brazil's record budget deficit of \$285 million, but the news of the proposed wage hike ended the recent rash of cost-of-living riots (Time, Nov. 24).

Chile was in the final phase. Confronted by a 20% budget deficit, a \$718 million foreign-trade debt and an unemployment rate of 10%, President Jorge Alessandri's month-old "business-man's government" devaluated the currency. Down 18% went the value of the peso, from 837 per dollar to 989, in the hope that such exports as steel and wine, thus cheapened, would rise proportionately.

Under shrewd control and held tightly to limits, development through inflation can create factories and farms, thus provide a flow of goods whose abundance tends to hold down prices. But if the checking effect of productivity is insufficient, inflation gets out of hand, works greater and greater hardships on wage earners.

—Reprint Times.

OTHER LANDS STILL FAVOR FAMILY FARM

The family farm idea still has some supporters in the world. The December Bulletin of the six-nation European Community group (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland) reports that the family farm is still regarded as "the system which best meets the political and social needs of the community."

Also at hand is USDA's Foreign Agricultural Circular for December 23, which reports that most of the state governments in Australia follow a "general policy of encouraging a reduction in large-scale properties and promotion of smaller, family-sized farms."

The circular goes on to say that there is no specific program in Australia to gain this objective, but "Crown land leases are gradually being reduced in size to effect more intensive land usage. Legislation in most States also provides for State Government purchases of freehold land for resale to small farm operators."

Stanley Andrews, one-time chief of U.S. technical aid overseas and new director of a farm communications project at Michigan State College, recently contrasted these overseas views with the current U.S. trend toward corporate farms. Speaking before a co-operative meeting at Kansas City, Andrews warned that "if present trends continue, 200,000 farms in the U.S. will produce 95% of the crops and livestock."

Andrews does not view such a prospect with approval. "Most countries to-

LAND LOANS UNDER F.H.A. TO COST MORE

The borrowing farmer's credit costs were boosted a little higher last week. The carrying charge, including interest, on insured farm real estate loans under USDA's Farmer Home Administration was raised from 4½% up to 5%. **This new rate is the highest ever charged under the FHA program.** The last previous increase of ½% was made in 1954.

WHY THE CHANGE? FHA officials say they weren't able to obtain enough money from the credit market at the old rate, because of Wall Street stock speculation and other financial attractions. It is believed that the new rate will make the return to lenders under the FHA program compare favorably with the present relatively high yield from regular Treasury bonds.

Out of the total charge of 5% paid by the FHA borrower, 1% is kept by the government for insurance and administrative casts.

Money borrowed under the FHA real estate program is being used in considerable part to enlarge existing farms.

—from "Washington Newsletter"

The condition of your health ought to be more important than almost anything else to you.

day," he said, "are breaking up the old feudal estates. In the U.S. for the first time in history, we're creating them."

—from National Farmers' Union's "Washington Newsletter"

Gross Membership at end of Dec., 1958

DISTRICT

		1959 UNIT MEMBERSHIP	1958 UNIT MEMBERSHIP
District 1	-----	1,433	1,268
District 2	-----	1,848	1,252
District 3	-----	1,482	1,544
District 4	-----	1,911	1,939
District 5	-----	1,545	1,322
District 6	-----	2,473	2,632
District 7	-----	1,957	2,538
District 8	-----	1,874	1,855
District 9	-----	2,143	2,083
District 10	-----	2,723	2,493
District 11	-----	1,202	1,303
District 12	-----	1,276	1,723
District 13	-----	505	765
District 14	-----	1,043	1,661
TOTAL	-----	23,415	24,378

F.U.A. Accounting Service



J. S. HERSCHEL

Latest Income Tax Information

J. S. Herschel, director, Farmers' Union Accounting Service

In preparing your 1958 Income Tax Returns the additional following information should be taken into consideration:

1. Include the Provincial Royalty Dividend of \$17.50 in income.
2. Exemptions for dependent children have increased
 - (a) from \$150.00 to \$250.00 — for dependent children qualified for Family Allowance.
 - (b) from \$400.00 to \$500.00 — for dependent children if not qualified for Family Allowance.
3. A basic flat rate of \$100.00 is allowed for medical expenses and donations; and if medical expenses are in excess of 3% of the Net Income then there is an added advantage in claiming them, but receipts must be attached to the Income Tax Return.
4. It should be noted that additional medical expenses are

deductible if paid after June 17th, 1958; as follows:

- (a) Drugs or medicine prescribed by a medical practitioner, dentist and obtained from a licensed pharmacist.
- (b) Payments for laboratory other diagnostic services prescribed by a medical practitioner or dentist; eye-glasses; artificial eyes and ambulance fees.

(the expression medical practitioner includes a qualified osteopath; chiropractor; naturopath; optometrist; therapist or chiropodist.)

5. A 2% decrease in the rate of taxation; commencing at 13% of taxable income under \$1000.00 and then proportionately thereafter as laid out on the Income Tax Form, is applicable to 1958 income.
6. Income of dependents other than wife has now been increased to \$950.00 and dependents status can still be claimed as previously.
7. Commencing January 2, 1959 — A Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 may be given, and additional information can be obtained from the FARMERS' UNION ACCOUNTING SERVICE.

Take Advantage of the F.U.A's Income Tax Service -- Available to Members

COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FORM AND MAIL TO:

J. S. Herschel — Director
Farmers' Union Accounting Service,
Farmers' Union Building; 9934-106th St.,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

We would like Assistance and Information on the following:

- The Preparation of our 1958 Income Tax Returns.
- Farmers' Union Account Book (Farm Records — \$1.25)
- Establishing a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- Gift Tax.
- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — Tax Free
- The preparation of a Net Worth Statement at December 31, 1958, so our Tax position would be cleared up at that date.

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HEAD OFFICE — REGINA, SASK.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A.F.A. CONVENTION

by Mrs. E. Fevang, High Prairie

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was held in the Macdonald Hotel in Edmonton, January 14, 15, 16, 1959. There were 61 delegates, 10 directors and 75 visitors. Twenty-seven organizations were represented. The address of welcome was given by His Worship Mayor William Hawrelak of Edmonton. Every one enjoyed his welcoming address as usual.

The greetings from the Provincial Government were brought by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, who spoke on the problems of agriculture and provincial affairs in general.

The report of the Nuffield scholarship winner was given by Mr. Stewart Van Petten. He told of his trip to England, and sincere welcome he received from so many people in the British Isles. In England he found the farming setup much different from Canada. The young people will work on farms for very little remuneration just to get experience. The farm manager gives the orders and there are people for almost every branch of work on each farm. On his trip to Scotland he met a young farmerette who visited Canada recently, on exchange scholarship several years ago. During the six-month visit Stewart was able to cover the farming industry quite thoroughly.

Mr. Leckie, secretary of the Meat Packers' Council of Canada spoke on vertical integration. His address was very interesting, and he gave very many points for and probably some points against vertical integration. But, it was quite evident that vertical integration is here. We have the beet growers in the south, and vegetable growers, who are reported to be doing very well. But also there are many things that we do not like about vertical integration. There were many questions asked and Mr. Leckie did a good job trying to answer them.

Mr. Lembeicz of the Fish and

Game Association spoke of the work his organization is doing in preserving wild life and stocking lakes and pot holes with game fish. He stated that there are still too many inconsiderate hunters who abuse the laws and do not appreciate the fact that to hunt on private property is a privilege.

Mr. Lembeicz said there is need for a game bird insurance scheme whereby farmers are paid for loss of crops by ducks or geese. He stated that the federal government is working on an all-damage crop insurance scheme. I think there is a great need for such an insurance plan.

I was interested to note that there were so many F.U.A. resolutions brought up and endorsed by the convention. I was also impressed by the earnest consideration given each resolution.

For the people of the north I would like to report that there was an interesting discussion on the proposed railway to the north. A member of the commission stated the reasons for recommending the McMurray route. An F.U.A. member spoke strongly in favor of the Grimshaw route.

The resolution was tabled because the majority of the delegates felt they were not well enough informed to make a decision of the problem.

Mr. G. Harrold gave a very interesting report on his trip to Brussels, Belgium, as a delegate for the I.F.A.P.

There were 128 delegates attending from all parts of the world. Mr. Harrold seemed to feel that a great deal was accomplished at the conference in better understanding of trade problems between countries.

The A.F.A. banquet was much enjoyed by all. The guest speaker, Mr. N. Bently, principal of Vermilion School of Agriculture told of the year he and his wife spent in Egypt. They were much impressed by luxury enjoyed by some of the people; and the poverty of the others. The pictures which were shown of the various phases of life there, were most interesting. I think many of us came away with a new idea of life in Egypt and what is being done for the people there.

Pool To Handle Fertilizer

It was jointly announced this week by the Alberta Wheat Pool that the Wheat Pool will handle fertilizer this spring.

This step is being taken because of the steadily increasing volume of fertilizer being used in Alberta each year and pressure from members for increased services, said A. T. Baker, general manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The opening of another 500 fertilizer outlets in Alberta and adjacent areas of British Columbia should be a convenience to farmers, he added.

Any of the fertilizers recommended for Alberta may be ordered from Alberta Wheat Pool agents.

The Pool will handle Co-op Indian Brand Fertilizer, supplied by the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association. In reaching an agreement with the wholesale association, the Pool agreed not to interfere with the operations of local co-operative stores now handling the product.

F.W.U.A. HIGHLIGHTS

Stony Plain FWUA #501 report \$65.00 net from sale of lunch at sale. The ladies of this local visited the TV station during the FUA convention, also visiting the convention. The new home of Mrs. R. Barnes in Edmonton was visited on December 21. Also in December a Christmas party at Holborn school and many friends were invited. Reeve Evjen is to speak on a hospital for Stony Plain, at the next meeting.

* * *

Pine Hill FWUA #1013 (Red Deer) presented four members with coffee spoons, with FWUA crests on them, for perfect attendance for 1958. Miss Nelson, district home economist is to be in attendance at next meeting if possible, demonstrating salad making.

* * *

Dimsdale FWUA #104 (Grande Prairie) answered roll call with small gifts to be sent to women patients at Ponoka Mental Hospital. Quilt raffled brought in \$60.01 which was donated to Grace Children's Home in Dimsdale. Invitations to all new members in the local to attend the meetings. Convention delegate gave a very interesting report.

* * *

Royce FWUA #203 (Hines Creek) report a successful bazaar, realizing \$87.81 profit.

* * *

Pathfinder FWUA #719 made a donation of \$10.00 to the Association for Retarded Children.

* * *

Rosalind FWUA #805 heard their delegate report on the convention and were much interested. The ladies were also pleased that two of their Handicraft exhibits received 2nd and 3rd placing.

* * *

Anthony Hill FWUA #909 (Ponoka) heard their delegate's report on the annual convention.

* * *

Stapledene FWUA #713 (Lloydminster) are asking that the new "home for the aged" which is to be erected in Lloydminster by the Alberta Government be a home for the aged and infirm. Convention reports were given and, as some of those who attended did so for the first time and found it very interesting and informative, they felt that every member of the local should attend at least one convention.

* * *

Fairview FWUA #201 hear their delegate's report on the convention. Two members volunteered to take films down to the Old Folks Home at Whitelaw for the month of January. A donation was made to the T.B. Seals Fund.

* * *

Three Hills FWUA #1018 collected \$1.00 from each member present instead of having a food sale. It was decided to hold a variety program the

end of February to raise funds. Flowers to be sent to **active** members ill in hospital, and cards to **inactive** members ill in hospital. Reports on the convention were heard.

* * *

Hillside FWUA #906 heard a very fine report of the convention from their delegate. She felt that the two addresses with the most interest were given by Dr. Nancy Adams and Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova of the Unitarian Service Committee. Dr. Adams is a vice-president of the A.C.W.W. and told of the work this organizations is doing to bring people in all countries to a greater understanding of one another's problems. Dr. Hitschmanova spoke of the great and continuing need of people in other countries for our help in the way of money, clothing, etc.

STEWARDSHIP OF RESOURCES

We believe in stewardship of our God-given resources—our soil, water, range, timber, wildlife. Stewardship is vested in both individuals and in groups. Each owner or operator of a farm or ranch has an obligation to his Creator to use wisely and to protect and improve the land resources that are in his care. Governmental groups have the same stewardship obligations on the public lands they administer for all the peo-

ple and for generations unborn. We can improve our basic resources. We can rearrange them—can even restore wasted strength and productivity; but we can not create them.

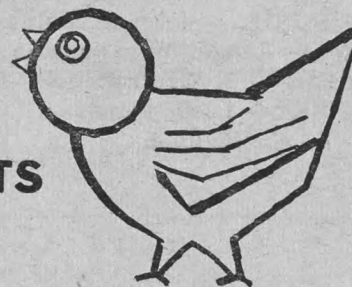
—Ezra Taft Benson, U.S. Sec. of Agric.

SOVIET FARM PRODUCTION

"Barring some catastrophe, Soviet farms should increase production substantially, especially in animal products, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, and other industrial crops. No doubt they could produce considerable grain for export. These increases will depend, however, on increased fertilizer supplies, continued improvement in farm machinery, better and more rapid transport, and more adequate processing of agricultural products, including refrigeration.

It's impossible to make general comparisons between the agriculture of the Soviet Union and that of the United States or any other country. The systems are basically different. Some of the agricultural practices seem advanced to an American, some seem inefficient, and some appear doubtful. To the Soviets themselves the most meaningful comparison is between what they had 30 or 40 years ago and what they have now. The improvements are indeed impressive."—by W. A. Kellogg, U.S.A. Soil Conservation.

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(Continued from Page 26)

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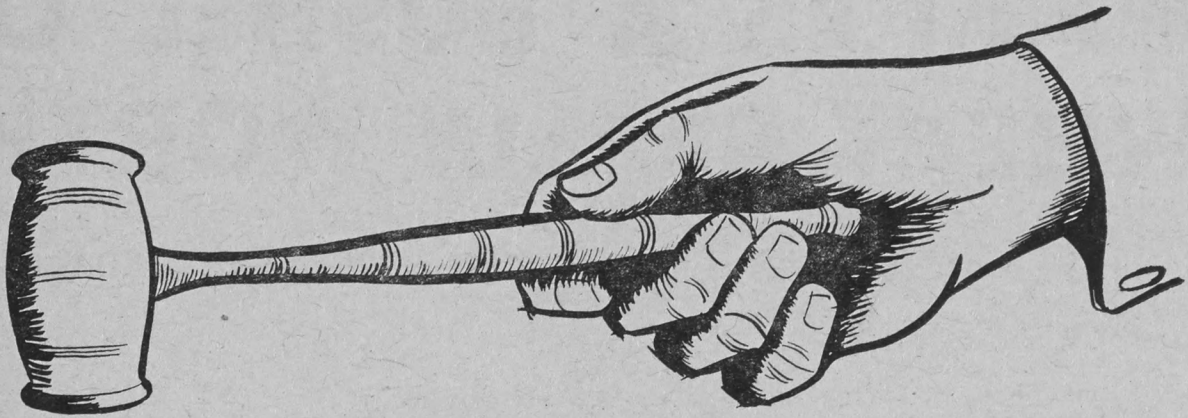
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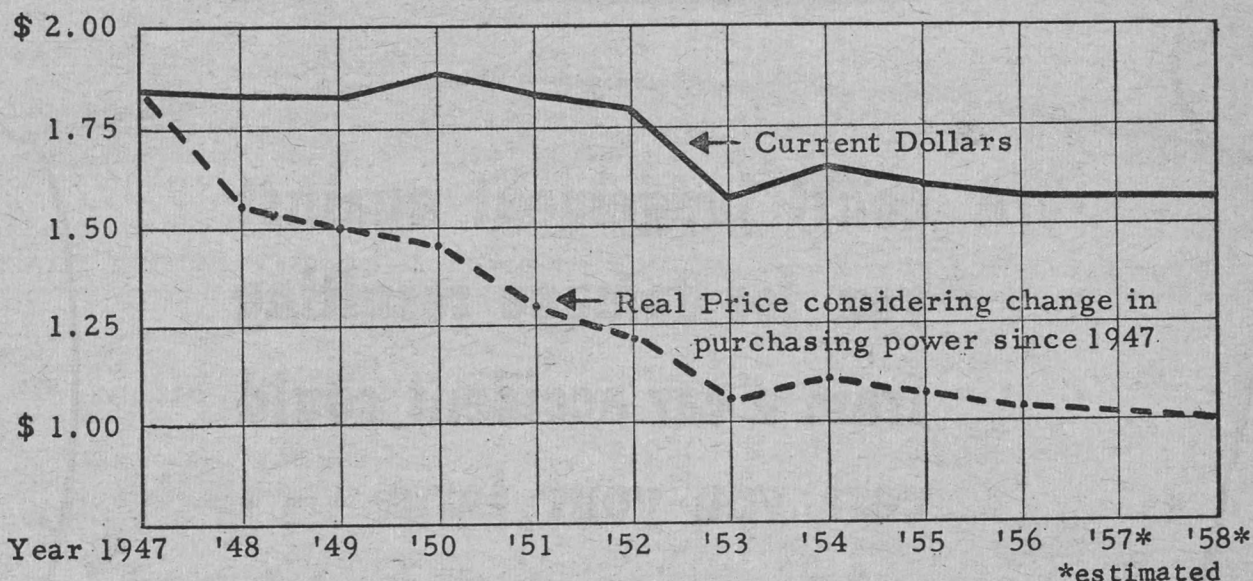


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